SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION*

Space After: 12 nt Formatted: Left: 108 pt, Right: 108 pt, Different first page FIELD OF THE INVENTION Formatted: Right Formatted: Font: Bold. Italia [0001] The invention relates to ammunition for fireagraps and pneumatic Deleted: FILED Formatted: Heading 1 smooth-bore weapons and can be used for producing bullets for cartridges Deleted: for hunting and sporting guns, Deleted: of Formatted: Heading 1 BACKGROUND ART Deleted: from the prior.....turned [0002] An arrow-shaped bullet is known in the conventional art. This performed as bullet is produced from a solid bar, the front part of which is tapered and the rear part of which is deformed to create an aerodynamic empennage (tail section) in the shape of Jongitudinal surfaces (see U.S. Pat. No. Deleted: Reference 1 3,846,878, published on Nov. 12, 1974). Deleted: 100031 The disadvantage of the method for producing such a bullet is its Deleted: drawback Deleted: this ...low processabili high manufacturing complexity. Deleted: from the prior...that is chosen Another method for producing an arrow-shaped bullet is known in 100041 the conventional art. see U.S. Pat. No. 5.515,785, published on May 14. 1996. This method deforms the rear part of a tubular blank to create an Deleted:). ... 9 aerodynamic empennage (tail section) and insert a functional filling (core)

as the closest prior art (....... Formatted: Bullets and Numbering Deleted: Reference ? e known...comprises the steps of J [5] Deleted: inserting in the tube's cavity. The rear part of a tubular blank is deformed by Deleted: [6] inelastic deformation (plastic flow) of the tube's material, and the thickness of the tube's walls is altered. Formatted: Numbered + Level: 1 + 100051 After the empennage is formed, a core is inserted in the tube's' Numbering Style: 01, 02, 03, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0 pt + Tab after: 72 pt +

cavity. A core can have a granular or jelly filling, e.g., a load released at the moment the bullet hits the target. This core is kept in the tube's cavity by friction or capillary forces. This method is not used for inserting solid cores, e.g., metal cores.

(9006) The disadvantage of this method is its bigh manufacturing complexity. Also, a bullet produced by this method cannot be used for commercial or sport hunting.

A cartridge comprising a shell having means for inflammation (g*
primer), a propelling charge, a damage agent, and one or more wads is

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--2--also known in the conventional art (see U.S. Pat, No. 5,239,928, published on Aug. 31, 1993). The drawback of this cartridge is that it is not possible to use arrow-shaped bullets.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

100081 FIG. 1 illustrates a method for producing a bullet according to the

100091 FIG. 2 illustrates a method of longitudinally clamping a blank

between two crimping matrixes, 101101 FIG. 3 illustrates a bullet with an extractor in the shape of an

aerodynamic needle. FIG. 4 illustrates the ammunition cartridge with muzzle wads and a 100111

bullet having an extractor in the shape of an aerodynamic needle and the ammunition in which the damage agent is further fastened with a spring, FIG. 5 illustrates a multi-bullet ammunition cartridge, with bullets fastened through the bottom wads, and single-bullet ammunition carridge,

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

without altering the thickness thereof,

claimed method,

...The object of the present invention is to remove the above drawbacks, namely, to develop an inexpensive relatively simple method for producing a bullet suitable for different kinds of targets and having low

aerodynamic resistance, and also to develop an ammunition (cartridge) in which this bullet is used. 100141

In order to achieve this object, a method for producing an arrowshaped bullet includes the steps of deforming the rear part of a tubular blank to create the aerodynamic empennage (tail section, or tail fins) and inserting a core inside the front part of the tubular blank. The core is inserted in the tubular blank before its deformation. The core is fastened inside the blank by a simultaneous deformation of the front and rear parts of the blank. The deformation is carried out by pressing the blank walls: Formatted: Font: Bold Italia Formatted: Right Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

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ı	18015] A second object of the invention is a bullet produced by the	Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic
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	method described above	Deleted: The
	100161 In the preferred embodiments of the invention, the deformation is carried out by longitudinally clamping the blank between two crimping	
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	matriges	Deleted: .
	moves up the bore in the front part of the core, an extractor is added to the	Deleted: ¶
	core's material, and the core is inserted in the blank. The extractor	Deleted: made in
	protruding beyond the edge of the blank, to make it possible to clamp the	Deleted: , t
	front part of the blank.	Deleted: latter.
	[0017] The extractor is formed to be geometrically coupled with the	Deleted: perf
	muzzle wadWhen the core is produced as a combination of a metal	Deleted: ¶
	armoring rod and a soft filling, the extractor is made of the metal of the	Deleted: the material of
i	core's rod. The extractor is formed in the shape of an aerodynamic	Deleted: ¶
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	needle, in order to improve the bullet's aerodynamic properties, The core	Deleted: ¶
	is formed as a set of damage agents in order to increase the impact effect	Deleted: perdamage
	of the bullet	,
	0018 Another object of the invention is providing an ammunition	Deleted: The
	- Company of the Comp	Deleted:
	eartridge comprising a shell with a means of inflammation (primer), a	Deleted: being

To fasten a damage agent in the ammunition, a securing spring is

further added that generally follows the shape of the damage agent in the

compressed state and thereby keeps the compressed shell. The spring is

fastened in the segments of the muzzle wad. The damage agent is inserted

therein. The spring is elastically deformed by compressing it and fixing it inside the damage agent and the spring is inserted in the compressed state

bottom wad is further produced having openings for the surfaces of the

bullets' rail sections. The wad is inserted in the ammunition in such a way that the wad is inserted between the propelling charge and the bullets'

In order to fasten several bullets in a simple cartridge, a through

or more bullets produced by the method described above,

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in the ammunition,

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central <u>partions</u>. The surfaces of the bullets' <u>tail sections</u> fit into the wad's openings, and the bullets' <u>tail sections</u> protrude beyond the wad's <u>forward</u> boundary and are inserted into the propelling charge's material, ...

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<#>#>BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE
DRAWINGS¶

<#5*FIG. 4 illustrates the ammunition with muzzle wads and a bullet having an extractor in the form of an aerodynamic needle and the ammunition in which the damage agent is further fastened with a spring. 1
FIG. 5 illustrates multi-bullet</p>

spring. 7 FIG. 5 illustrates multi-bullet ammunitions with bullets fastened into through the bottom wads, and singlebullet ammunitions.

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ITED REFERENCES ¶
 IFURD REFERENCES ¶
 IFURD REFERENCES № 1.06, published on Nov. 12, 1974. ¶
 IFO 2 U.S. Pat. No. 5, 515, 785, IPC
 IF42B 1200, published on May 14, 1996. ¶
 IV.S. Pat. No. 5, 239, 928, IPC
 IF2B 7 IV.S. Pat. No. 5, 239, 928, IPC
 IF42B 710, published on Aug. 31, 1993. ¶